

N°	Title of the activity	Short description of the activity	State of play initial situation	Expected outcomes from the activity – landing situation	key milestones of the activity	Links with national priorities /plans (including NAPs, and obligations toward Barcelona Conventions)/strategies - How the activity is contributing the existing national plans and obligations	Links with the project – how the activity contributes to the expected Results of SEIS II (R1, R2, R3, R4)
1: SEIS	training on methodology of selection of National List of Environmental Indicators for the compilation of the State of Environment Reports	<p>Reviewing the Sustainable Development and Arab League Environmental Indicators.</p> <p>Reviewing all the Environmental Agreements & Conventions that Jordan has signed and became a party.</p> <p>Review the issued national state of environment reports (first & Second) which are descriptive reports due to the lack of data and information .</p> <p>Develop a national list of environmental indicators.</p> <p>Identify the national entities that can provide the information for each indicator.</p> <p>Setting the reference bases for the calculation operations for each indicator .</p> <p>Determine the relationship of each indicator with other sectoral indicators for analysis purposes</p> <p>Develop a mechanism and establish a database to collect and maintain data and information on indicators and state of the environment</p> <p>Issuing annual reports on environmental indicators.</p> <p>Issuing Jordan's Reports on the state of the environment built on environmental indicators.</p>	<p>Two reports on the state of the environment in Jordan have been issued so far, as a result of the absence of a mechanism to collect the data and information required to develop these reports, 119 experts (a large number) were invited from all those who have the data to participate in the preparation of these reports in order to obtain this data, especially since the response of these authorities to the official communications is very weak and the Department of Statistics does not have all the required data</p> <p>As a result of the absence of a national list of environmental indicators, these reports were constructed in a descriptive manner</p>	<p>staff of the Ministry of environment is trained on the Methodology of selection of Environmental Indicators .</p> <p>Develop the appropriate mechanism for collecting the data required to build periodic reports on the state of the environment and indicators</p> <p>Establishing a database on the state of environment and indicators in the ministry</p> <p>Annual Report on Environmental Indicators will issued.</p> <p>All the conditions and processes put in place for the issuance of the periodic state of environment report based on environmental indicators will be prepared. ☐</p>	<p>Forming a SEIS national team</p> <p>Reviewing the SDGs and it's indicators.</p> <p>Reviewing the Arab League list of indicators.</p> <p>Reviewing the Environmental Agreements & Conventions signed by the government of Jordan (Ministry of Environment).</p> <p>Proposal for a national list of environmental indicators including H2020 indicators was developed</p> <p>A proposal for a reliable mechanism for gathering information and data on these indicators on a regular basis</p> <p>First annual report issuance on indicators.</p> <p>Assessment of the current state of environment in Jordan</p> <p>Reporting to various international bodies</p> <p>Assessment to H2020 report is delivered on a regular basis</p>	<p>Data and assesment are used to form national policy and inform international organizations</p>	<p>R1: The H2020 indicator set is stabilised, refined and complemented.</p> <p>R2: The in-country processes for organising sharing of data sets underlying the H2020 indicators are stabilised.</p> <p>R3 The infrastructure for reporting offered by the EEA ("Reportnet") and UNEP (UNEP/MAP Reporting Network) is more widely used.</p> <p>R4 Indicator-based H2020 report(s) and assessments are produced in line with good practices from the EU region.</p>
2: Industrial Emissions	Expanding the Ambient Air Monitoring System	<p>Expanding the national ambient and stationary emissions monitoring system to cover all governorates and hot spot areas, including pollutants quantities (concentrations) releases from the industries in the country through the connection of monitoring devices on big industries stacks ministry of environment and/or annual recieved reports for emissions quantity (pollutants) from each industry.</p>	<p>There are four monitoring programmes including (provided support from the French Development Agency (AFD))for the development of a monitoring system for air quality in Amman, Zarqa and Irbid, with 12 monitoring stations (7 in Amman, 3 in Zarqa and 2 in Irbid), started in operation since 2014 with (28 stations) in five governorates, with a focus on hot spot (industrial) areas. The data varies from one station to another: NOX and SO2 are monitored in (20) locations. Other parameters covered include H2S (in 3 sites), PM10 (in 18 location and in four cases PM2.5), CO (8 locations), O3 (three locations), CO2 (two location) and one location for NH3 (in the North area because of the presence of animal farms). The Ministry plans to disseminate information on air pollution to the population through information boards showing real time air quality. Car emissions are measured by the police department. The database is completed and running. Please correct or complete.</p>	<p>Increasing the number of ambient air quality monitoring system to cover all the governorates and the hot spot areas in Jordan.</p> <p>Increase the number of the connected facilities (stack emissions monitoring devices) to cover all the big industries.</p> <p>To obligate all industrial facilities in the Kingdom to provide the Ministry of Environment with quantities of its emissions from all pollutants (according to the new environmental law No. 7 year 2017, we can do this through request of auditing and EIA committees & the air protection by-law) on annually basis.</p>	<p>Increasing the number of ambient air quality monitoring system to cover all the governorates and the hot spot areas in Jordan</p> <p>Increase the number of the connected facilities (stack emissions monitoring devices) to cover all the big industries.</p> <p>To obligate all industrial facilities in the Kingdom to provide the Ministry of Environment with quantities of its emissions from all pollutants annually.</p>	<p>Air Quality Protection and Emission Control Regulations are under development (according to the new environmental law No. 7 year 2017). It will provide the legal prerequisites for setting up the system for monitoring, control and information on the ambient air quality as well as measures for the improvement of air quality, along with monitoring, control and information on air emissions.</p>	<p>R1: The H2020 indicator set is stabilised, refined and complemented.</p> <p>R2: The in-country processes for organising sharing of data sets underlying the H2020 indicators are stabilised.</p> <p>R4 Indicator-based H2020 report(s) and assessments are produced in line with good practices from the EU region.</p>

3: Industrial Waste Water	Developing a mechanism for industrial waste water monitoring	Developing a mechanism for industrial wastewater monitoring in line with Jordanian legislations in this field, including the mechanisms of treatment and monitoring the quality of treated waste water and ways to provide the Ministry with this information(data) and the implementation procedures	The activity is part of our current work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factories that they have industrial waste water plants are identified. Connected factories to sewage network are identified. Factories should commeted to make aperiodic analysis for thier treated industrial waste water quality according to the national related standards. Factories should provide the ministry of environment with all needed information and data on annual basis. Cooperation between ministry of environment and the other entities regarding the information and data exchange on industrial waste water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factories that they have industrial waste water plants are identified. Connected factories to sewage network are identified. Factories should commeted to make aperiodic analysis for thier treated industrial waste water quality according to the national related standards. Factories should provide the ministry of environment with all needed information and data on annual basis. Cooperation between ministry of environment and the other entities regarding the information and data exchange on industrial waste water 	Data and assesment are used to form national policy and inform international organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R1: The H2020 indicator set is stabilised, refined and complemented. R2: The in-country processes for organising sharing of data sets underlying the H2020 indicators are stabilised. R4 Indicator-based H2020 report(s) and assessments are produced in line with good practices from the EU region.
4: Waste	Environmental data Management/ National Monitoring Information System for MSW in Jordan	<p>Reviewing and Studying the environmental impacts for five landfills in Jordan including both infrastrucutre needs and monitoring programme for the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Pollution Water Pollution Soil Contaminations Biodiversity Social Impact 	The activity is part of our current work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive data for the landfills Monitoring system with needed instruments for the five aspects Integrated Waste Management Encourage the private sector to invest in solid waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive data for the landfills Monitoring system with needed instruments for the five aspects Screening and assessment methodology for landfills & transfer stations Environmental and Social Framework for Solid Waste Management 	Data and assesment are used to form national policy and inform international organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R2: The in-country processes for organising sharing of data sets underlying the H2020 indicators are stabilised. R4 Indicator-based H2020 report(s) and assessments are produced in line with good practices from the EU region.
5: Climate Change/ Adaptation	Initiating the national adaptation plan process in Jordan to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement and Jordan's NDC	<p>Building on initial awareness raising and capacity building activities implemented by GIZ in 2015 and 2016, Jordan now seeks to initiate its national adaptation plan (NAP) process. With this process, it strives to support the implementation of the paris Agreement as well as the country's nationally determined contribution (NDC).</p> <p>The concept note foresees that SV Klima, on behalf of BMZ, supports Jordan in creating an appropriate coordination structure for stakeholder consultations, tailoring and applying methodology to integrate adaptation into its planning procedures, and drafting a NAP document. these activities as well as demand-based capacity building measures lay the foundation for the implementation of informed and prioritized adaptation actions to systematically reduce the vulnerability population.</p>	The activity is part of our current work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NAP process is officially launched and builds on an appropriate coordination structure to include all relevant stakeholders. The existing capacities and needs as well as entry points for the NAP process have been identified. A NAP document has been developed that includes, inter alia, a country specific methodology for mainstreaming adaptation into different sectors and a financing strategy for its implementation. The mainstreaming methodology has been piloted in one sector. In close cooperation with: Sustainable use of Ecosystem Services in Jordan. The institutional and individual capacities of key stakeholders to efficiently steer and implement the NAP process are improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NAP process is officially launched and builds on an appropriate coordination structure to include all relevant stakeholders. The existing capacities and needs as well as entry points for the NAP process have been identified. A NAP document has been developed that includes, inter alia, a country specific methodology for mainstreaming adaptation into different sectors and a financing strategy for its implementation. The mainstreaming methodology has been piloted in one sector. In close cooperation with: Sustainable use of Ecosystem Services in Jordan. The institutional and individual capacities of key stakeholders to efficiently steer and implement the NAP process are improved. 	Part of national Climate Change adaptation	R2: The in-country processes for organising sharing of data sets underlying the H2020 indicators are stabilised

7-Industrial Sector	Statistical surveys we need Technical Support for Reviewing our surveys in order to find data at isic level by choosing represented sample.	different surveys were conducted to Industrial sector covering all ISICs to produce data on water consumption, wastewater production, environmental expenditure and waste related to these activities and there is no available data about economic activities raw materials and end production to calculate emission inventories	The survey is ongoing	Gathering data related to industrial sector expansion	Bridge the gaps in information in the industrial sector -disaggregate water and energy consumption according to different ISIC Calculate indicators related to water efficiency	Sustainable development indicators Hazardous waste data	
8. environmental indicators	National Workshops for agreed Sectoral Environmental Indicators Including SDGs	discusse of all the available national environmental indicators, requirements for methodologies, data gaps and how to bridge these gaps including SDGs	Just assesment of SDGs indicators	Assessment of data needs -Assessment of capacity building needs -Reporting on SDGs - Emphasizing on national priorities	Informing policy maker - Identifying new data sources	Data and assesment are used to form national policy and inform international organizations	. R2:The in-country processes for organising sharing of data sets underlying the H2020 indicators are stabilised. . R4 Indicator-based H2020 report(s) and assessments are produced in line with good practices from the EU region.
9. Waste	Municipal survey, -Train on harmonizing basic concepts, methods of waste statistics, Reviewing the conceptual and methodological fundamentals of waste management train on international recommendations.	Municipality survey is conducted to produce data on solid waste collected, efficiency of waste management system and infrastructure for municipal waste,until the ISWM will be mature and the Awareness of the importance of establishing a forum for exchanging information on the status of municiple waste management statistics at the national level achieved.	The survey is ongoing annually, internal coding system there is nothing worked about harmonizing codes and unites with others.	solid waste quantities waste information system on non-hazardous waste	Bridge the gaps in information between different ministries Calculate indicators related to waste	Sustainable development indicators solid waste data	
10. DOS software support	Technical Support for DOS in publishing division and GIS division in establishing database for sharing environmental information and indicators	DOS should connected to all other information systems such as WIS and EIS and it has good infrastructure in term of hardware and software and has the cabability to play vital role in integrated environmental information system Training and awareness seminar to all stakeholders on the importance of having such coordination.	ergant need to updating environment DOS web site,and try make it Interactive,setting of environmental layers such as waste water treatment plants, dumping sites and brodcasting stations and monitoring stations (water and air), should be done as possible.	Mapping available indicators	Improvement in sharing and publishing data with other stakeh	It is national priorities to obtain sustaniable enviromental information system satisfying all data user.	

Links with H2020 Programme of work 2015-2020 - how this activity contributes to achieving the H2020 objectives (as specified in the H2020 work plan table)	SEIS pillars- to which SEIS pillar the activity contribute	Responsible entities for the implementation of the activity	Period of implementation	Resources for implementation - internal, internal with ENIS support, internal with other external project support, external (fully covered by another funding), etc.	Links with other activities of the plan – indicate here if this activity is linked/dependent from the execution / development of another activity (e.g. a Capacity building activity implemented under SWIM/H2020 SM, EcAP MED II activity or other project/twinning/taeix)?	Sustainability
This activity will help To enhance optimal national information systems allowing for systemic production of indicator-based reporting and sharing of data	Content Cooperation Infrastructure	.MOEnv DOS	2017-2020	Internal with other external support- could you please indicate which are the tasks that will be implemented without support(internaly) and the tasks where you need support	. It is linked with the arab leagues indicator working group	
Objective 2 of H2020 programme Provision state of art tools and equipment for the administration (including environmental inspectorate bodies) as well as capacity building support both on a bilateral basis (including national training programmes) and through regional programmes	Content Cooperation Infrastructure	.MOEnv JICH MOMA		Fully External		

	Content Cooperation Infrastructure	. MOEnv . MOWI . MOH		Fully External		
	Content Cooperation Infrastructure	. MOEnv . MOMA . GAM	2017-2023	Fully External	The activity is linked to H2020 indicators and assessment.	The MoEnv has prioritized the development of the MSW database system in its work
	Content Cooperation	. MOEnv . Public Sector . Private Sector . NGOs . Academia	2/2017-8/2018	Fully External	Link to UNFCCC convention and Climate south project	Long term policy for Climate change adaptation

	Content coordination	DOS	1-2 years		No Link	It is part of regular work related to waste information system and sustainable indicators
	Content and coordination	All Ministries	to 2030	Internal Support of international organization (FAO, WHO, UNEP...)		Upon availability of financial and human resources
	Content coordination infrastructure	DOS	Annually	Internal	No Link	It is part of regular work related to waste information system and sustainable indicators
this activity will help To enhance optimal DOS information systems allowing for systemic publishing of data and indicators. ☐	Content Cooperation Infrastructure	DOS	2017-2020	Internal	No Link	It is part of regular work